

Если опираться на источники эпохи Казанского ханства, последним вменялось и несение охранной службы в пределах государства, черемисам на западе и севере, иштякам на востоке. Что интересно, в русских источниках XVI - XVII в. как «чуваши» обозначены и чепецкие бесермяне. Таким образом, именно в X - XIV вв. в Прикамье происходили сложные этно-культурные процессы, заложившие основу современных народов региона.

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ЭТНИЧЕСКИЙ СОСТАВ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ ПРАВОБЕРЕЖЬЯ НИЖНЕЙ КАМЫ В ДОМОНГОЛЬСКУЮ ЭПОХУ

ETHNIC STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION OF A RIGHT BANK OF THE LOWER KAMA TILL THE MONGOLIAN ERA

Аннотация. Одной из наиболее слабо изученных отраслей истории Нижнего Прикамья является этнический состав его населения. Изучение этнокультурных процессов на основе материальной культуры, позволяет получить представление не только о самом делопроизводстве рассматриваемого региона, но и решить вопросы, связанные с хронологией и этнической ситуацией.

Ключевые слова: кирменское городище, керамика, болгарское население, этнические процессы, поселение, фрагменты, орнамент.

Abstract. One of the most poorly studied branches of history of the lower Prikamye is the ethnic structure of his population. Studying of ethnocultural processes on the basis of material culture, allows to gain an impression not only about the office-work of the considered region, but also to resolve the issues connected with chronology and an ethnic situation.

Keywords: Kirmen ancient settlement, ceramics, Bulgarian population, ethnic processes, settlement, fragments.

Interest in the history of Tatar people, studying of its ethnic sources remains steadily high, despite any changes of scientific preferences. In the light of recent trends in the world and in Russia, only the person who has incidentally taken root to science can ignore the relevance of this problem.

Objective of this research is studying of ethnocultural processes on the basis of material culture, to make the most complete idea of an ethnic condition of the Volga-Kama region on materials of the Kirmen ancient settlement, in occupation layers and constructions of which a significant amount of finds is revealed.

The ceramic ware and jewelry act as indicators of ethnocultural belonging of the population. Here, first of all, is undertaken the statistics of finds, though concerning separate categories of finds, for example, of ceramics it is not always a direct indicator of a ratio of ethnic groups. As well as in all Bulgarian monuments obvious domination of the Bulgarian pottery ceramics in the Kirmen ancient settlement (first group according to T.A. Khlebnikova) can be explained by the fact that it was a product itself or was produced as a container for other goods. Taking into consideration that military defensive points on suburbs were more dependent on deliveries from the center, the statistical share of the Bulgarian ceramics on the ancient settlement has to be much more than the real share of the Bulgarian population in it. But in Kirmen settlements including pre-Mongolian, the share of the Bulgarian ceramics is even higher [2, p.36].

As it was shown by excavation on all settlements of the Kirmen complex, cultural deposits are mostly mixed as a result of plowing that makes almost impossible to stratify them on pre-Mongolian and Golden Horde's layers.

The analysis of a ceramic complex from 15 excavations of the Kirmen ancient settlement (more than 80 thousand fragments) shows obvious domination of all-Bulgarian ceramics in it. Its share fluctuates from 75 to 87% in different excavations. In the pre-Mongolian settlement the pottery ceramics makes more than 90%. It is necessary to notice that in the processed layer and on the ancient settlement the all-Bulgarian ceramics sometimes exceeds 90%, whereas in pit constructions its share quite often makes only 30 - 50%. In a complex of finds in one of the largest construction of the ancient settlement – a defensive ditch – the Bulgarian ceramics makes 68 – 80% [2, p. 37].

All-Bulgarian ceramics is made on a pottery wheel, ware of well mixed dough addition of the sifted sand. Slightly more than a half of fragments have good roasting (from 50 to 80%) on the Kirmen ancient settlement and the second settlement. Such deal is characteristic, first of all, of suburban monuments of a late Mongolian era. The main ornament of this group of ceramics linearly is wavy though also a richer decor is identified in the form of flutes and the zoomorphic of motives. Jug-figured (jugs, krinka) and pot-figured (pots, korchazhka, korchag, khoums) dominate in a vessels form. It is a typical all-Bulgarian ceramics with the local specifics, widespread in monuments of the Volga Bulgaria in the X-XIII centuries. This ware has appeared in the basin of the river of Kirmyanki at a boundary of the X-XI centuries or in the first quarter of the 11th century due to the pervasion of the Bulgarian population here from the Western Zakamye as a result of development of Pre-Kama region and the Nizhnevyatsk lands. As some researchers consider, it is quite possible that this population has been connected with well-known in barsilama sources – bersulam, identified as the “silver” or “nokhratsky” Bulgarians occupying the territory where the state capital – the Great city (Bilyar) was located [3, p. 48-56].

In the settlements of the Kirmen complex it is necessary to distinguish various details of horse equipment and a household suit from characteristic finds: buckles, slips, hooks, a bit, psalms which origin is connected with askizsky culture of Southern Siberia. According to a number of researchers, emergence of such products in the Bulgarian monuments is connected with pervasion into the Volga –Pre-Kama region of the population, which was connected with the Drevnekhakassk state. Taking into consideration that “askizsky” products are identified in large quantities since the middle of the 11th century on all settlements of the Volga Bulgaria, to explain their emergence with infiltration on the Bulgarian environment of the considerable part of the Altai–Sayansk population, even in the person of the kimakski –kipchaksky ethnic groups only on a basis of comparative and typological analysis of separate finds is impossible. Most likely, the so-called “askizsky” products have primordially local origin [2, p. 40].

Other participant of difficult ethnic processes in the Kirmen district was Pre-Kama – Pre-Ural population, where the main population was Urgian. The origin and destiny of this ethnic massif always caused interest of researchers. PreKama – preUral population left in the Bulgarian settlements the round-bottomed modeled vessels with the shell clay, a subcylindrical or barrel-figured mouth decorated with mainly rope and edge ornament on a mouth, edge prints or cuttings on the edge of a nimbus mown inside. Vessels without ornament, with single dimples on a mouth are also identified here.

PreKama – preUral ceramics (VII group on a classification of T.A. Khlebnikova) [4, p. 156-174] makes considerable part of finds of the Kirmen ancient settlement. According to A.H. Halikov, T.A. Khlebnikov, N. A. Kokorin, the ethnocultural group was in Bilyar VII only till the middle of the 11th century. Even the hybrid VIII group in the 12th century disappears absolutely. The Ugrian population lived in settlements of the Kirmen district during the whole pre-mongol time what confirm presence of the cockleshell ware in the materials of settlements.

Zakamye population developing Pre-Kama territories wasn't uniform. So, materials of the Kirmen circle of monuments indicate about rather motley structure of newcomers from the southwest. Together with the all-Bulgarian ware there is always a ceramics like “dzhuketaa” (the XIII group according to T.A. Khlebnikova). This ceramics makes about 10% of total (in the top horizon of a layer of 8,5%, in the lower horizon – 10,5%) in a ceramic complex of Kirmen. In later II settlement “dzhuketaa” almost twice exceeds “postpetrogrom” and makes about 6% [2, p. 35].

The ceramics like “dzhuketaa” which was created on the basis of ware of the IX group of the end of IX – the first half of the X centuries can be connected with known on east sources of an esegelama – chigilam which have come to Central Volga at the end of the IX century through Bashkiria on a wave of Pecheneg approaches to Pre-Ural area. Radical ethnogenetic difference from Bulgarians has given to carriers of this tradition of production of ceramics, a possibility of self-realization during the whole pre-Mongolian and Golden Horde periods [1, p. 106-116]. The analysis of materials of the Kirmen complex shows that ceramics carriers like “dzhuketaa” were more susceptible to contacts with other Kama ethnocultural groups, for example with carriers XVIII and, partly, the VII groups of ceramics.

Single fragments of ceramics of XI (the alano-Bulgarian saltovsky), the XIV (Old Russian) and XVI (the “slavyanoidny” Povolzhskaya-Finnish) ethnocultural groups can’t introduce any amendments in an overall picture of interethnic processes in the Kirmen district in the XI-XIV centuries. The Pre-Ural Ugrian and Nizhnekamsk (esegelsky) population at the defining role of the bolgar-barsil population participated in these processes from the Western Zakamye. Interference and interpenetration of these ethnic groups has led to folding of a peculiar material culture of late medieval Pre-Kama region.

Thus, the analysis of individual finds from excavations of the Kirmen ancient settlement shows presence of objects of absolutely various ethno-territorial origin here. Certainly, not all from them show presence of ethnos of the producer here as they have arrived here as goods and it is such objects as numerous slate sinkers, a cornelian bead, a bead of dark brown glass with a white-yellow plastic pattern, the Novgorod type keys (some subtypes).

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БОЛГАРО-БАШКИРСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ В ПЕРИОД СРЕДНЕВЕКОВЬЯ

THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE BASHKIRS AND THE BULGARS IN THE MIDDLE AGES

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается болгаро-башкирские взаимоотношения в эпоху Средневековья со времени появления этих народов в Волго-Уральском регионе до золотоордынской эпохи. Этнокультурные взаимодействия и взаимовлияния башкирских и болгарских племён на протяжении всего домонгольского времени были постоянными и разносторонними. Формирование болгарского, а потом и древне-башкирского народностей представляло собой длительный процесс, на протяжении которого между Волгой и Уралом протекают сложные и неоднозначные этнические процессы. Монгольские завоевания привели к гибели Волжской Булгарии, значительной части населения и усложнению состава населения за счёт степных компонентов.

Ключевые слова: средневековье; Волго-Уральский регион; волжские болгары; башкиры; Волжская